

## PUSH WORK ON CAPITOL

Commissioner and Architects to Confer One Week From To-day.

### FEATURES OF THE PLANS

Exterior Decided Upon, But the Details of Interior Arrangement Yet to be Adopted.

The State Capitol Commission will meet next Tuesday, according to expectation, to confer with the architects as to the details for the interior improvement and renovation of the Capitol. The meeting will be held in the Governor's office, Governor Montague being chairman of the joint commission and will be attended by the architects, N. B. and Baskerville, of this city, Frye and Chesterman, of Lynchburg, and John Kavan Peckles, of Norfolk. The members of the Capitol Commission are Senators George Wayne Anderson, George W. Keesell and Archer A. Phelan, and Representatives M. Bowman, Tipton D. Jennings and Samuel L. Kelley.

The appropriation of \$200,000 recently made by the General Assembly for the enlargement, renovation and repair of the historic old building will not be available until thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The indications now are that ere that date the details of the plans will have been agreed upon and the architects will have completed the specifications for the new wings and for the interior and renovation work on the present structure. The three firms of architects will be in charge of the work. If they can agree among themselves as to the arrangements which embrace features of the plans originally submitted by all three firms, what has been settled.

The bill making the appropriation specifically provides for the construction of the new wings and for the renovation of the old building, along the line of the plans of Messrs. Noland & Baskerville. This, then, is already settled. These plans provide for extending to eastward and westward of the original Capitol, joined to the present structure by an area way or passage, which will be the same as the old building, at the same time separates them and retains the symmetry of the old structure practically unimpaired. These wings will extend from a point about seventeen feet south of the north end of the Capitol to a point the same distance from the south side of the portico. In height these wings will be at the highest point, about equal to the eaves of the old structure. Broad stairs will be attached to the portico leading up to the south side or front of the old building. On each side of the three will be attached to the portico leading up to the south side or front of the old building, and the main entrance will be through the center of the south side, where the door from the Senate chamber now opens out upon the portico. A broad vestibule will run through the center from the south to the rotunda. The western portion of the Senate chamber will be left unchanged. The wing to be constructed in a style to comport with the old building. On each side of the sides—north, west and south and north, east and south—the two wings there will be four columns extending almost to the eaves. It is the idea of the commission to use these two wings as halls for the two houses of the General Assembly. What the architects must now do is to provide plans for the interior rearrangement and reconstruction of the old Capitol. A new roof, supported by steel girders, is to be put on, and all wood work, wherever it is possible to do so, will be replaced by steel, metal or iron. By taking out the mass of wood in the attic and replacing it with steel, room will be afforded to make the attic useful and at the same time substantial.

**SOME PROBABLE CHANGES.**

It is probable that the hall of the House of Delegates will be adapted for use by the Supreme Court of Appeals or by the Corporation Commission, and there is some talk of placing the agriculture department in the old building and then letting either the court or the commission take the quarters vacated by the agricultural department in the Library building. All these details of interior rearrangement are to be settled by the commission.

The exterior of the building is to be newly styled in ornamental style, and the wings will be of brick and stuccoed to comport with the remainder of the structure.

The idea of some members of the commission that the old building can be fireproofed and renovated for \$75,000 or \$100,000, and that the remainder of the appropriation (\$125,000) would be available for the construction of the wings. The work on the renovation of the old building and the construction of the new wings is to be simultaneously commenced. The work will be pushed with all possible rapidity, compatible with the best workmanship, and no effort will be spared to make the job first-class in every respect.

### DR. CONWELL'S LECTURE.

He Delights a Large Audience With "Acres of Diamonds."

A splendid audience greeted Dr. Russell H. Conwell last night in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, where he delivered his famous lecture on "Acres of Diamonds." And it was a delighted audience.

Dr. Conwell, the great Philadelphia preacher and lecturer, is a favorite in Richmond; so is his lecture on "Acres of Diamonds." Both always please.

The lecture was introduced last night by Rev. Dr. W. A. Young, and although he was a little hoarse at first and complained of fatigue, yet he has seldom been heard to his advantage. His ready wit, bright satire and bursts of eloquence evoked hearty applause and laughter, and his tributes to General Lee and the soldiers of the South aroused great enthusiasm.

The Young Men's Christian Association, undoubtedly added to the strength and popularity of its lecture course by engaging Dr. Conwell.

### NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Mr. Lee Not Satisfied With the Count in the Primary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CREWE, VA., March 14.—Mr. H. E. Lee, asserts that the statement in the edition of the count of the vote at the primary is incorrect and that it is still an undecided matter. He has served a notice of contest on Mr. T. Freeman Pope and will proceed at once with the investigation.

## SECRET SERVICE MAN IS ALWAYS AT HIS BEST

Theodore E. Payne, Superintendent of the Great Bureau, Tells What He Owe to the Celebrated Nerve Vitalizer and Tonic.

### Paine's Celery Compound

Philadelphia, February 20.

"For anyone whose work requires excessive nerve power or nerve concentration, I know of nothing better than Paine's Celery Compound. Any one compelled to devote long hours and close attention to details—when the work won't wait until one feels like working—will be greatly benefited by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. I have used it off and on for the past five or six years, and always with beneficial results."—Theodore E. Payne, Superintendent Standard Secret Service Bureau.

### LEADER OF LABOR HAD COMMON SENSE SYMPTOMS.

"I want to recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all sufferers from liver trouble and its complications—biliousness, constipation, floating spots before the eyes and dull thoughts. I suffered from these troubles every spring for a long time. I tried Paine's Celery Compound as a last resort, and am now in perfect health."—Charles T. Jones, Business Agent of Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Chicago.

### OVERWORK—EXTREME NERVOUSNESS.

"For several years I suffered with extreme nervousness, due to overwork in my exacting duties as pressman, and could scarcely sleep at night. I was told of Paine's Celery Compound by a friend, and after taking one bottle received a great deal of benefit. I purchased another bottle, and consider my nerves better than they have been for years. I cannot speak too highly of Paine's Celery Compound, and think it one of the world's greatest medicines."—J. E. Sanberg, 200 14th Street, S., Minneapolis.

Learn how much better you can feel—Go to your Druggist To-day—Get one bottle—Feel just ONCE that abundant new nerve force made by Paine's Celery Compound—You will NEVER AGAIN be contented with low spirits and poor health.



Capt. THO. E. PAYNE. For Nerve and Endurance the Note Detective Relies on Paine's Celery Compound.

DO NOT WASTE TIME DRUGGING SYMPTOMS. CURE THE REAL CAUSE—THE NERVE.

—Prof. E. E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth University, Discoverer of Paine's Celery Compound.

## GENERAL MILES HEARS THE BEE

The Presidential Buzz in Bonnet of Retired Army Officer. Interesting Letter.

(By Associated Press.)

OIL CITY, Pa., March 14.—David O. Merrill, of Erie, Pa., chairman of the Venango county Prohibition Committee, is in receipt of a letter from General Nelson A. Miles, in which the general announces himself indirectly as a presidential candidate.

Some time ago Mr. McCalmont wrote to General Miles, saying he would be a delegate to the Prohibition national convention, and asking if he could not have the pleasure of supporting the general for the nomination. The full text of the letter received in reply Mr. McCalmont refused to make public. In a banquet held in Franklin on Tuesday evening of last week, attended by a few of the men active in the Prohibition party in Franklin, Mr. McCalmont proposed General Miles as a candidate, and read an extract from the letter, in which General Miles is quoted as saying:

"It remains with my friends to say what services I shall render further to my country."

### PROMINENT CITIZENS KILL EACH OTHER ON SIGHT

(By Associated Press.)

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 14.—As the result of a shooting Saturday evening at Philadelphia, Miss., Dr. W. W. Jones, a prominent physician, and Roy Eshe, a planter, are dead; Frank Burnett, brother-in-law of Eshe, was mortally wounded. It is said that Dr. Jones circulated stories about one of the Eshe family. Both Jones and Eshe drew revolvers when they met. When Burnett came up to intercede, he was shot by Jones.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT NOT LIKELY TO ATTEND

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Hugh Gordon Miller, assistant United States District Attorney for Virginia, to-day presented to the President the resolutions adopted by the recent State convention of the Republicans of Virginia, inviting him to attend on May 15th the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on American soil, which occurred on the James River in 1607. The President

expressed regret that he probably would be unable to attend the ceremonies.

### SCHOONERS FRIGHTENED AT THE HOWLING WINDS

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, Va., March 14.—The Weather Bureau to-night reported that a large fleet of schooners had put back into Hampton Roads for harbor as a severe gale was raging outside the Cape. It was reported in marine circles to-night that the five-masted schooner Governor Ames and a six-masted schooner, name unknown, were ashore in Hampton Roads. Neither the Ames nor a six-masted schooner were known to the Cape, but thick weather has prevailed, and it is impossible to confirm the reported stranding to-night.

### THOMAS TOBIN DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

(By Associated Press.)

OSSENING, N. Y., March 14.—Thomas Tobin was put to death to-day in the electric chair in Ossining prison for the murder of Captain James B. Craft in New York city. He walked to the chair uttering a prayer that his mother had taught him when a child. Three shocks were given before he was pronounced dead.

### British Steamer Wrecked.

(By Associated Press.)

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, March 14.—The British steamer Aramac was wrecked on the Break Sea spit off Queensland Sunday. Six boats were launched and two were safely landed, with sixty exhausted passengers and members of the crew. Four other boats are still missing, containing seventy-eight persons. It is believed that these boats were not provisioned. The steamer is bad and sinking. Search is being made for the boats but no trace of them.

### Tennessee Company Prospered.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 14.—The report of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for the year ending December 31st, which was made public to-day, shows net earnings of \$2,889,337, an increase over the previous year of \$201,825. During the year \$2,577,741 was expended for construction and permanent improvements. There has been charged off against depreciation a total of \$1,851,977 within the last three years.

### Senator Tillman Improving.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The condition of Senator Tillman, who has been sick for some time with a throat affection, continues favorable. Since the last operation yesterday he has been much more comfortable. Unless unforeseen complications develop his early recovery is predicted.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.		No.	Amount.
Name of the company, its principal office of said company—GENERAL TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.		No.	Amount.
Amount of capital stock paid in and amount of insurance effected thereby in force at the end of the year.		880	\$1,440,081.08
Number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby.		65	\$3,825.00
Total.		945	\$1,478,406.08
Number of policies and the amount of insurance which have ceased to be in force during the year.		121	\$48,347.03
Whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liability or risk thereon at end of year.		824	\$1,430,059.05

RECEIPTS.		No.	Amount.
Amount of premiums received.		4	\$4,801.50
Amount of interest received.		104	\$24,024.25
Amount of fees received.		12	\$2,104.02
Amount of all other receipts, viz:—		12	\$2,104.02
Cash balance December 31, 1902.		306	\$416.87
Total.		132	\$30,446.64

DISBURSEMENTS.		No.	Amount.
Amount of losses paid.		5	\$5,332.70
Amount of dividends paid to policyholders.		1	\$1,617.00
Amount paid for expenses (including taxes, \$8,808.70).		140	\$14,217.83
Amount of all other disbursements, viz:—		10	\$1,748.07
Cash balance December 31, 1903.		306	\$416.87
Total.		162	\$23,332.47

ASSETS.		No.	Amount.
Real estate, including office building, 608 1/2 Chestnut Street.		458	\$68,000.00
Safe deposit vaults and fixtures.		20	\$2,500.00
Railways and other bonds.		62	\$2,061.00
Stocks and securities.		62	\$2,061.00
Interest in estates.		11	\$1,222.12
Time loans on collateral.		13	\$1,083.02
Call loans on collateral.		13	\$1,083.02
Cash.		232	\$134.00
Total.		679	\$73,020.00

LIABILITIES.		No.	Amount.
Stock.		1	\$1,000.00
Surplus.		458	\$68,000.00
Mortgage notes.		1	\$1,617.00
Other indebtedness.		1	\$1,398.81
Registered collateral trust bonds.		841	\$560.00
Deposits, general and special.		1,273	\$13,513.00
Total.		1,785	\$73,020.00

### BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1903.

No.	Amount.
Number and amount of policies in force December 31, 1902.	221 \$34,450.00
Number and amount of policies issued during the year 1903.	30 48,775.00
Total.	250 \$83,225.00
Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during 1903.	31 61,350.00
Total number and amount of policies in force at end of year 1903.	220 \$21,875.00

No losses incurred and none paid.

Amount of assessments, premiums, dues and fees collected or secured in Virginia during the year 1903 in cash and notes or credits, without any deduction for losses, dividends, commissions or other expenses.

(Signed) WM. M. COATES, President.

(Signed) E. H. AUSTIN, Secretary.

State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia—ss: Sworn to January 26, 1904, before M. F. DONOHUE, Notary Public.

## B. C. WHERRY, General Agent.

## THE BEAUTIFUL ISLAND OF JAMAICA

SWEPT BY A TERRIBLE CYCLONE AND LEFT LIKE A DESOLATE PARADISE



### LOWEST SOCIAL GRADE.

Jamaica, or as the early Spanish historians wrote it, "Xaymaca," lies in about eighteen degrees north latitude and seventy-six degrees west longitude. The island measures 150 miles long by fifty miles wide. It was discovered by Columbus during his second voyage to the new world on May 2, 1494. He approached on the north side in a harbor now called St. Ann's Bay, but which still retains the name of Christopher's Cove. The novelty, variety and beauty of its scenery so delighted him that on his return to Spain, when referring to the beauties of the island, he illustrated his description of its hills and valleys by crumpling a piece of paper in his hand, and throwing it on the table, said: "It is just like that." Further, he named this portion of the island the Bay of the Sea, so named because he with the beauty of this approach.

As the island is extremely mountainous, a great diversity of climate is obtainable, from a tropical temperature of 85 or 90 at the seacoast, down to 55 at a medium altitude, and on the tops of the highest mountains as low as 50 degrees. Dryness of atmosphere renders the climate of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions. One advantage Jamaica derives from its peculiar inequality of surface is the beautiful land winds, as soon as the sea breeze, blowing from the east, dies away in the evening, the hot air of the plains ascends towards the summits of the mountains, and is there condensed by the cold, which, making it specifically heavier than it was before, it descends back to the plains on both sides of the ridge, keeping the nights cool and pleasant.

### CARRYING BANANAS FOR SHIPMENT.

In the terrific cyclone which swept the island on August 13th last tremendous damage was done. The Rev. George House, of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, who is now in this country, is one of the many missionaries who has suffered. The story of the Baptist Mission of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, presents a strong appeal to Baptist friends in other lands.

The Baptist Christians there have suffered, but they have not been crushed. In the summer of 1903 a sad calamity befell them, for their center church was burned down. This building had a seating capacity for 1,500 people.

How they are organized no one knows, but it is said so rapidly that the entire church was consumed. To hundreds of people this church had become endeared as their spiritual home, and the church ruins were severely yet cold when they knelt down before God and entered into a solemn covenant to stand by their pastor in the work of rebuilding.

The people had a mind to work, and they brought their boards, stones, lime and other contributions, and with extraordinary diligence erected a new house of prayer with a seating capacity for a thousand people. The pastor, noted as architect and workman, himself cutting and glazing over two thousand panes of glass, and doing all the ornamental work, and personally attending all the operations. This new church, as shown in this article, was completed and entirely furnished within two years, and is a structure which, by contract, would ordinarily have cost at the least estimate \$10,000, was by means of much gratuitous labor, erected at the cost of \$5,000 and the gift in

### GOING TO MARKET.

money and labor were so liberal that when all was complete only \$2,000 remained by way of debt. Considering the poverty of sugar plantation laborers, whose average wage is only twenty-five cents per day, this is a remarkable and deserving the warmest assistance.

This church is now seriously damaged and will cost at the very least \$500 to repair. The mission home is in ruins and the mission family placed in the most trying circumstances, and with no other help but Mr. House that the people who for so many years have sustained their pastor and their churches, mission halls and schools have entirely lost their source of income in the temporarily ruined plantations.

**Financial Distress of Jamaica.**

For a long time Jamaica has been passing through financial distress on account of the severe depression in the cane sugar industry, the principal product of the island, and whatever the members of the churches have given has been out of their extreme poverty. The severe cyclone of last August, blowing for four hours at the rate of 100 miles an hour, has further impoverished the country, making the maintenance of the missions, which are the result of many years of her toil almost an impossibility.

Mr. House furnishes figures showing the losses sustained by the various denominations in church buildings, which are as follows: Baptists, \$5,000; Episcopalians, \$5,000; Wesleyans, \$5,000; Presbyterians, \$5,000; Congregationalists, \$5,000; smaller bodies, \$5,000—a total of \$25,000. Besides these 70 school houses were destroyed, and about 10,000 dwellings and other buildings. These churches mentioned above are the homes of the people are without a place in which to

### Want and Misery.

Frequent letters come from Jamaica telling of want and misery. One letter says: "Many sorrowful ones keep coming for sympathy and help. So far as I am able I do what I can, but I do wish that some of the Lord's people would entrust me with a little to meet such cases at this time, as it is not possible for me to help them all."

Another missionary writes: "The ruins have become frequent now, and nature is repulsing in the retreating, and is putting on again her robes and covering her wounds and promising great things for the future. It will, however, be a distant future ere the people's help can come from trees or fields. O, the people are poor and hungry."

"People are coming all day," says a "missionary correspondent," "and their needs are great. I can't tell you how many have come to me to-day."

Throughout the island.

## WHAT JAPAN IS FIGHTING FOR.

Get out a map of the United States and look at the spaces occupied by the State of California. Now imagine that a few more than half the total population of the United States, including Alaska and the insular possessions, are living in the State of California, and that California is entirely surrounded by water. Then you begin to have an idea of the situation in Japan.

But, to make the conception true, you will have to imagine California divided into four good sized islands and something more than 4,000 small ones.

The total area of California is 155,329 square miles. The Japanese islands cover up quite the same amount of space. The population of California is not quite 1,500,000. Japan numbers 45,000,000 people.

In other words, thirty times as many people are living in the same space in Japan as in California.

If the whole United States was as thickly populated as is Japan, the population of the country would be 1,000,000,000 human beings, or 100,000,000 more than the present estimated population of the earth.

Nor does that tell the whole story.

In order to gain a true idea of the situation of the Japanese people you must take into consideration the fact that only a small percentage of the small area of the empire is under cultivation.

In Belgium, which is even more thickly populated than is Japan, the proportion of cultivated land to the total area of the country is 54 per cent. In France it is 62 per cent, and in Germany it is 43 per cent. But in Japan, with its swarming millions, which, without additions from immigration, increases at the rate of half a million a year, only 10 per cent of the total area of the empire is under cultivation.

Japan has always claimed that the small percentage of her area under cultivation is not due to any lack of industry, but to the fact that so large a part of the country is made up of volcanic mountains and rocky slopes, which cannot be made arable.

In spite of this fact, however, Japan is still chiefly an agricultural country. In fact, until the ports of the island empire were thrown open to commerce its great population lived almost exclusively on what was raised on the little patches of farming land, amounting in the whole empire to a total of less than one-third the area of the State of Illinois, added to the product of the fisheries.

The Japanese farm would make one of our Western farmers laugh in derision. As one traveler says: "There are no farms in Japan; there are only gardens." A farm of twelve acres would support a family of twelve in Japan. The average holding for the whole of agricultural Japan is only a fraction over two acres. Naturally the farmers of Japan have no hired men. They and their families cultivate the tiny patches of ground which provide for their food and other live stock. Their chief instrument of cultivation is the spade, and working entirely by hand, they bring their little farms to a high state of cultivation.

A Japanese farmer needs little to sustain life. If he is rich enough to control a big farm of twelve acres he may get an income of from \$50 to \$60 a year. In addition, he and his family may add to their income by devoting their spare time to the production of silk, indigo and cotton. If he should, in the busy season, need the assistance of some outside helpers in gathering his harvest, he would hire all the male peasant laborers who were thrown open to commerce by the war and moratorium laws. He would be satisfied with nine and one-half cents a day.

Small as these Japanese farms are, it is a fact that the taxes paid by their owners furnished about half the total income of the Mikado's government. At present the tax rate is three and one-third per cent of the assessed valuation of the cultivated lands. Large as this may seem to American farmers, it is as nothing to taxes paid by the feudal farmers in the old days of the Mikado, which went to pieces in 1867. For a time the government took two-fifths of the total crop as its share of the taxes. Later the government shrank to raised to one-half, and at the same time the farmers who rented the land they tilled were forced to turn over one-half of the remaining half of the crop to their grasping landlords.

Thousands of Japanese are employed in the fisheries, as a natural part of the population. The product of the fisheries furnishes a large proportion of the food of the people and within recent years canneries have been established and the methods of catching the fish largely improved. The ancient and extremely picturesque native method of catching amlets and other comparatively small

fish is still, however, followed on some of the more remote islands. The men engaged in this industry go to work after nightfall and depend on the glare of torches to attract the fish to the top of the water. Each boat is carried several tame cormorants. These great birds, by nature fishermen, plunge over into the sea and come up with the struggling fish in their beaks. They have been taught, however, to drop the fish on to their master's boat and yield the fish into his hands, but to make sure that the cormorant will not forget his lesson, a firm iron ring is fastened about the throat of the bird, so that it is impossible for it to swallow if it will.

Women and girls are largely employed in the fisheries. On some of the remote islands the fisher girls, armed with a knife and carrying a large bamboo basket attached to their shoulders, swim out into the sea for a considerable distance and load their baskets with shellfish and edible seaweed, which they procure by diving and detaching them from the rocks to which they cling. The wages of a fisherman are about nineteen cents a day.

There are no rich men in Japan, as judged by the standards of the United States. There are only a few in the empire who pay an income tax or over \$12,000 a year. More astonishing still to American eyes are the statements that there are only thirteen men in the empire who pay on \$20,000 a year; sixteen on \$15,000; thirty on \$10,000; and 10 on \$5,000. Out of every 1,000 in the empire, there are only seven who have incomes which equal \$1,500 a year.

Yet the 44,000,000 people of this comparatively poor little country buy from the outside world goods to the yearly average of \$7 each.

The total wealth of the empire of Japan has been estimated as follows:	
Land	\$3,500,000,000
Mineral	250,000,000
Live stock	40,000,000
Buildings	500,000,000
Furniture	200,000,000
Railroads	15,000,000
War and merchant ships	125,000,000
Specie	100,000,000
Miscellaneous	150,000,000
Goods and products	400,000,000
Total	\$5,540,000,000

The Russian empire has a total population of 128,000,000, or not quite three times as many as Japan. The dominions of the Russian empire embrace a total of 8,370,000 square miles, or fifty times as much as Japan. If the territory of Russia was as closely settled as is that of Japan, it would have room to spare for all the people now in the world.

Korea, which plays the part of the bone over which the Russian and Japanese armies are fighting, has a total area of 80,000 square miles—about the same as the State of Nebraska. But, like all the countries of the Far East, it is thickly populated, having 10,528,000 people, as compared with the 1,000,000 of Nebraska.—H. M. H., in Chicago Tribune.

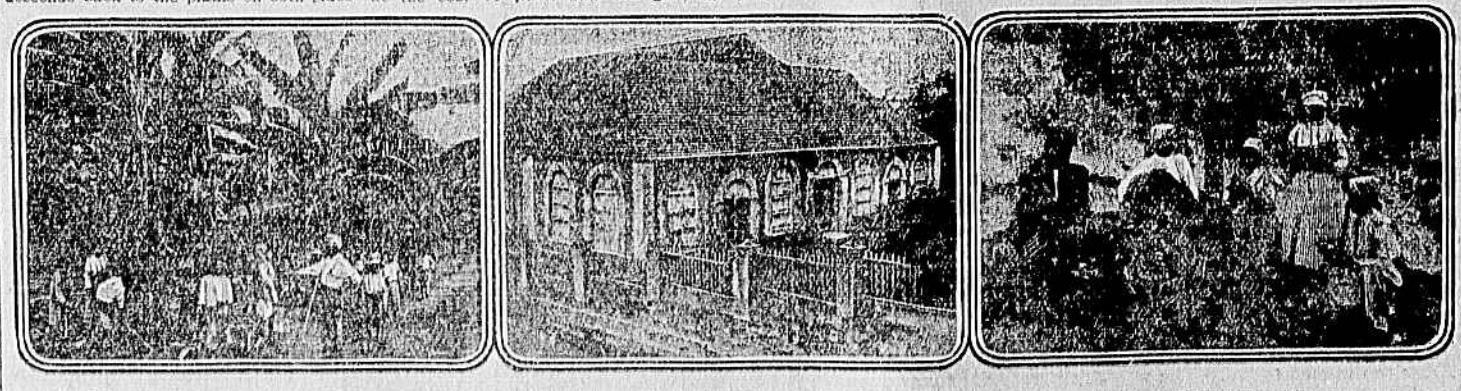
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### ST. ANN'S BAY CENTER CHURCH.

Former Governor Russell Better, (By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Md., March 14.—The physicians in attendance upon former Governor Russell of North Carolina, who is a patient at Johns Hopkins Hospital, report at midnight that Mr. Russell is in an improved condition.

### Mr. Yowell Back.

Mr. B. B. Yowell, general agent of the Chesapeake Life Insurance Association, with headquarters here, has returned from a trip to Norfolk.